Hugh McLaughlin

The Chieftain Who Ruled For 40 Years and Now Sees Another Lead.

In the recent campaign of surprises and contradictions the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin, the aged Democratic warrior of Kings county, assumed an attitude which it will puzzle political philosophers for many s lay to explain satisfactorily.

The very suggestion that the "Sage of Willoughby street," for half a century the apostle of party regularity, would become a bolter in a hot partisan battle for control of the administration of Greater New York, would have been brushed aside as absurd two months ago. People would naturally recall this declaration which he made soon after the last Presidential

1 voted for William Jennings Bryan, and I would vote even for a North Carolina negro if he were the regular nominee of the Democratic party."

Throughout his long political reign he had been uncompromising in his demand, that when a convention had put up a ticket there was nothing for any member of the organization to do, be he leader or simply a private in the ranks, but get out and support it. Once in a while a political prodigal son, like Edward M. Shepard, would be taken back into the fold, but as a general rule the sharp scourge of discipline, If not indeed perpetual ostracism, awaited all kickers against the decrees of the Willoughby street machine.

That Hugh McLaughlin's teachings had taken solid root among the district leaders received remarkable exemplification. It was seen by his failure to carry them with him in his revolt and by the easy transfer of the party leadership to Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, one of his most astute political pupils.

But whatever feelings may be entertained for some of his advisers, no disposition has been or will be manifested to detract from Mr. McLaughlin's memorable leadership of the Kings county Democracy or to humiliate him in any way in his retirement. For years and years to come, his in many respects unmatched political career will be recalled, while the act which virtually terminated it will be forgiven, if not forgotten.

Although he will celebrate his seventysixth birthday on April 2, Mr. McLaughlin is still of robust figure and vigorous frame, with his faculties all well preserved, and in possession of a mental and physical alertness seldom found in men of his advanced years. His father, who was also Hugh McLaughlin, came over from Ireland shortly after the revolutionary war and settled in Brooklyn, then a little straggling village with farms and orchards, extending beyond where the old City Hall is now. Like Irish emigrants of that and all subsequent periods he was inspired with ardent love for his adopted country. As was related by Martin D. Littleton in his notable speech in the Academy of Music in the closing stage of the recent campaign, he assisted during the war of 1812 in digging trenches about Fort Greene as a barrier against

the invading Britons. In 1814 the elder Hugh McLaughlin epened a little grocery store under the Heights in what is now known as Furman Heights in what is now known as Furman street, the original name, Evers street, having long disappeared. It was in Evers having long disappeared. It was in Evers street, "alongshore," that young Hugh and his six brothers and sisters were born, Hugh being the youngest of the bron, Hugh being the youngest of the street, "alongshore," that young Hugh and his six brothers and sisters were born, Hugh being the youngest of the street, "alongshore," that young Hugh and his six brothers and sisters were born, Hugh being the youngest of the street, "alongshore," that young Hugh and his six brothers and sisters were born, Hugh being the youngest of the street, "alongshore," that young Hugh and his six brothers and sisters were born, Hugh being the youngest of the least the same office. The consequent division of the Democratic vote resulted in the election of Anthony F. Campbell, the Republican contestant. In the following year Mr. McLaughlin was nominated for poponent being the late Samuel T. Maddox, father of the process. family. His father died in 1839, but his president. The organization soon became

mother, who was known to all Brooklynites of those early days as "Mother Grace, from her kindly and charitable disposition lived to a ripe old age.

"Mother Grace" took much interest in the politics of the day, and it was doubtless from her that Hugh derived his bent toward the political game so early in life. His schooling was limited.

"One of the first things I remember, Mr. McLaughlin said once while in a reminiscent mood, "was going to work at Billy Barnett's type foundry in New York. was about 6 years old when I went to work Barnett was a neighbor of ours, and he used to take me to and fro on the boat Between Fulton Ferry and the place where South Ferry is now there were only about seven houses at the time I recall."

Soon after his father's death in 1839. Hugh, then in his twelfth year, was apprenticed to a ropemaker, Thursby of Bushwick, but he quit the business in a few years to assist his brother James, better known as "Champion" McLaughlin, in working a lighter for loading and unloading ships. The crew consisted solely of "Champion" as captain, and Hugh as mate The future statesman was known in those early days as "Chip" McLaughlin. The nickname had been given to him in his boyhood by the neighbors, who called him a "chip of the old block" because he was so much like his father in appearance and general characteristics.

In 1848 he left the lightering business and opened a stand in Atlantic Market in lower Atlantic street. The McLaughlin stand has long disappeared, but the market still remains.

Even in that year, in which he just reached his majority, Mr. McLaughlin was known all over Brooklyn as a young man likely to come to the front in Democratic politics Around his stand in the market men gath ered daily to discuss politics and candidates and lay plans for carrying a primary or controlling a convention.

At that time and for several years after ward Messrs. Lott, Murphy and Vander bilt, composing the famous law firm of Front street, controlled the Democratic machine in Kings county. The political triumvirate found in young McLaughlin a most valuable lieutenant, and in due time his services were rewarded with an appointment as master workman in the Navy Yard, a berth then and long afterward recognized as furnishing a most valuable field for political activity and advancement. It was during his régime as master workman in the Navy Yard that McLaugh

lin got the name of "Boss," a title he has since retained, but with a changed mean ing, which he has frequently taken occasion to repudiate. It was undoubtedly as an employee of Uncle Sam that Hugh McLaughlin laid the foundation for his political supremacy in Kings county. Lott, Murphy and Vander

bilt, who had the disposal of most of the Navy Yard patronage, were so much occupied with their professional business and higher matters of state that they referred all persons seeking jobs at the yard to the

one of the most influential in the State. and the Union Cabin, which it built in Pierrepont street, near Fulton, became the favorite rallying point for Kings county Demo-

With his installation as head of the Union Club, the virtual leadership of McLaughlin over the Democratic organization in Kings county began, and it remained substantially unimpaired for the intervening forty-seven years, until, practically of his own volition, t dropped from his grasp a few weeks ago. In the year following the organization of the club a split occurred in the Democratic organization. The Front street law firm was on one side; Daniel Bradley, who Both have good natural abilities, nature still survives, and his followers were on the being the schoolmaster of both.' other. Hugh McLaughlin threw his in-

party, and was triumphantly elected. The Brooklyn Standard in one of its issues in that period thus described the then favorite Democratic son of Kings county: "In stature Mr. McLaughlin is about 5 feet 11 inches, of a genteel form, and has a pleasant but determined countenance He is neat in his dress and his personal appearance is prepossessing. He is a single man and greatly admired by the ladies. Mr. McLaughlin, like the late Senator Broderick, is a self-made man, and the two are not unlike in their chief characteristics. Senator Broderick was a stonecutter by trade; McLaughlin is a ropemaker

In the same issue of the Standard there



HUGH M'LAUGHLIN.

convention at Syracuse in 1857 decided in favor of the latter and McLaughlin returned from the convention as the recognized party leader in Kings.

Mr. McLaughlin's first appearance before the people as a candidate was in 1360, when he was the nominee for Sheriff. The factional squabble in which he had been involved had not yet died out, and the rival organization, known as the National Democrats, put up John McNamee as their candi-Fort Greene, by citizens, without regard to Justice.

fluence with the Bradleyites. The State is this tribute to Mr. McLaughlin's integrity: 'No politician ever sought Mr tegrity: 'No politician ever sought Mr. McLaughlin's influence with money; it was generally quite the contrary—he was always ready with his money to assist them; and we could name at least two prominent politicians who have availed themselves of Hugh's purse to the extent of about \$1,000 apiece, kept the money about one year and then returned it, minus the interest."

interest."
Mr. McLaughlin was reelected Register in 1864. He was renominated in 1867, but was beaten by Charles Schurig, a one-armed veteran of the Fourteenth Regi-

AN IDEAL LYNCHING, THEY SAY.

THE EXECUTION OF MRS. LA BOUISSE'S ASSAILANT.

Committee Appointed at a Town Mass Meeting to Put Him to Death-The Task Done Quietly and Quickly-Approval of the Method in Mississippi.

that crimes of the kind should be punished by sudden and violent death. Heretofore juries have usually dodged the issue, but the Pass Christian jury was outspoken, and laid down a doctrine which is accepted

As for the lynching, it was the quietest and least disorderly ever known in Mississippi. Adams was executed by a committee instead of by the officers of the law after a trial before a committee of citizens instead of a trial by court, and without the horrors that have so often accompanied Southern lynchings. The negroes of the town and county were not only not interfered with, but were actually asked to join the whites in the summary action

thought necessary as a warning and a

When the assault on Mrs. Labouiss became known it was determined to punish it by instant death, but without the rioting or cruelty so frequent in lynchings. It was decided, therefore, that the lynching or execution should be done openly, not

A mass meeting was called, at which the leading men in the town were present. There was no concealment at any time, "Pandora Parsons, my son, was the man who took the cover off New York and let all the troubles out. No, dear, that's not be taken to punish the criminal and render be taken to punish the criminal and render a repetition of the crime improbable.

The mass meeting was held in the Knights of Honor Hall, and was orderly and dig-

McLaughlin's overthrow.

The Mayoralty election in 1875 proved one of the sorest disappointments to McLaughlin in his entire political career. His candidate, Edward Rowe, was pitted against the late Fred A. Schroeder, who had already made a great reputation for himself among the voters at large as Comptroller. McLaughlin worked harder and with more zeal for Rowe than he ever did before or since for any candidate, and for the first and only time in his life he took the stump, talking four or five times each night in various parts of the city.

Schroeder was elected and his administration was marked by a fixed purpose to undermine the political sway of McLaughlin and destroy his influence. In this effort he had the assistance of such powerful Democrats as Gen. Henry W. Slocum, William Marshall, William C. De Witt, William M. Ivins and other Democratic warders. liam M. Ivins and other Democratic war-riors. He withstood all these attacks, however, and in 1877 had the satisfaction of electing his close friend, James Howell

for the special purpose of accomplishing McLaughlin's overthrow.

as Mayor.

In the Mayoralty campaign of 1881 Mr. McLaughlin was confronted with the most formidable rebellion ever raised against his management. The late Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Eagle, headed the hostile movement which culminated in the organization of a rival Democratic County Committee, known as the Jefferson Hall Committee. Mayor Howell had been renominated by the regulars at Mr. McLaughlin's dictation; Gen. Slocum was put up as an nated by the regulars at Mr. McLaughlin's dictation; Gen. Slocum was put up as an independent candidate by the Jefferson Hall organization, while Seth Low was making his first political fight as the Republican candidate.

In this crisis in his political fortunes Mr. McLaughlin capitulated to his factional opponents, he agreeing to retire from his position as party leader and they

from his position as party leader and they to withdraw Gen. Slocum and the rest of the Jefferson Hall ticket. Mr. McLaughlin's formal "letter of retirement" was the political sensation of the year. This is part of

the letter:

I admit that I have been an active politician in the Democratic party for many years; I admit that I have personal and political influence, and I am not ashamed of it. Such influence increased as years went by, and this is natural if a man does not forfeit the confidence reposed in him by his friends. I have denied exercising the power commonly attributed to a political boss. Whatever my position in the party is, doubtless I have made many mistakes. I know that I have made many mistakes. I know that I have made many enemies, and their hostility to me is such that it is likely to be turned against our party and to stand in the way of the success of the only Democratic candidates who are in the field and who can possibly be elected. I am frank enough to admit that the present management of the regular Democratic organization is not what it ought to be. I have been desirous for a longer time than I will get credit for of retiring from active politics. If I can make that retirement incidental to the success of my party now it will afford me additional pleasure. I do it now.

From this time forth I propose to take only a citizen's interest in politics. I shall be content to be a looker-on and shall be all the happier if the young men of our party can do better for the party than we who are passing off the stage have been able to do. For Democratic success I would make any possible sacrifice asked of me, and I would still be greatly in debt to the party.

In view of the closing words in Mr. McLaughlin's valedictory in 1881, his recent action in stubborn opposition to the dictates of his party stands out in startling contrast, although an interval of over twenty years has elapsed between the two events.

events.

McLaughlin's surrender did not stem the tide setting in against the Democracy, for Low was elected by a big majority. The Jefferson Hall organization only survived the election a few months, and as many observant politicians of the time had predicted Hugh McLaughlin emerged from the rumpus as the resurrected and more potent leader of the so called reorganized Democratic party of Kings county.

With the exception of the revolt of Edward M. Shepard in 1895, Mr. McLaughlin was not forced to grapple with any serious internal troubles in the organization since his restoration to power in 1881 until th.

abhorred the crime of which Adams was IT MEANS WAR ON DOCTORS,

Cornell, a negro who is assistant principal of the Pass Christian public school. The meeting declared that the execution should be done in an orderly manner, without burning or torturing or shooting into the body of the victim. The committee

meeting, making practically the entire community a party to the lynching. The instructions were carried out to the letter. Adams was run down, taken to a neighbring tree and hanged. He made no defence or denial of the crime. So quietly was it all done that people living only a few hundred feet away were ignorant

that by the prompt action taken not only is the possibility of a repetition of the crime tended to prevent the arousing of racial prejudices against the negroes, and the disturbances and disorders likely to occur when a community is wrought up with excitement as it is in cases of crimes against women. Only one negro was ordered to leave the county, the father of the criminal, and he had once before been ordered away as dangerous, but had slipped back.

movement will be made against them. An attempt was made by the authorities to get Adams to a place of safety, but it was stopped by the committee to whom the task of lynching the negro had been

NOTES OF THE AQUARIUM. Tank With 1,000 Fishes-Eel Grass for In one tank at the Aquarium they have

got just now a thousand fishes. To be sure, they are not very big fishes; they are in fact, lebias and sticklebacks.

was demonstrated anew last week when fishermen from the Aquarium went to the lake in Central Park for stock wherewith to replenish certain of the Aquarium's tanks. of which they had then found none.

cluding fine and handsome specimens ten inches in length. They got also bullheads and crayfish, and three golden ide, which had probably been put into the lake out of a home aquarium.

The Aquarium's big sea cow, in finer

present era, the Michael J. Coffey rebellion four years ago being only of local interest. Following the close of Mayor Low's second term in 1885 four Democratic administrations succeeded in uninterrupted order as testimony to McLaughlin's sagacious management. They were: One under Daniel D. Whitney, two under Alfred C. Chapin and one under David A. Boody. The two succeeding Mayors on the list of Chief Magistrates of the city of Brooklyn were Charles A. Schieren and Frederick W. Wurster, Republicans a result for which John Y. McKane and Edward M. Shepard were respectively responsible, and not Mr. McLaughlin has never since aspired to any public office, being content to select the nominees for all the important local offices and to control the action of the Kings county delegations in recurring State and national conventions. On his retirement from the Registership at the close of 1873 his reign as undisputed master of the Kings county Democracy continued, no further personal official ambition diverting his attention from the political game. attention from the political game.

It was in that year that the late John W.
Hunter was elected Mayor, mainly through
McLaughlin's fine political tactics and in
spite of the ballot hox frauds in the Sixth
ward and the hostility of the Committee
of One Hundred, which was organized
for the precise representations.

John Y. McKane and Edward M. Shepard were respectively responsible, and not Hugh McLaughlin.

Among the men who have been closest to Hugh McLaughlin and whose advice he has sought in political emergencies may be named: The late William C. Kingsley, the late Alexander McCue, John G. Schumaker, the late Henry J. Cullen, Patrick Campbell, the late Felix Campbell, the late William A. Murtha, and the present chief lieutenant, James Shevlin.

All through his history Mr. McLaughlin has had "personal" headquarters, which have virtually beens the real headquarters of the organization. They were first located in the Atlantic Avenue Market, then shifted

have virtually beens he real headquarters of the organization. They were first located in the Atlantic Avenue Market, then shifted to the Union Cabin in Pierrepont street, thence to the "White House," at Concord and Jaystreets; periodically in the Corener's office, and finally in the famous "auction room," moved in succession from 35 to 13 office, and finally in the famous "auction room," moved in succession from 35 to 13 and 9 Willoughby street, the latter being its present location. Included in the long list of two generations of pilgrims to the "auction room" are United States Senators, ministers, lawyers, State Governors, Supreme Court Justices, champions of the roped arena, and, in fact, men of note in all walks of life.

A year ago, after the Hon. Bird S. Coler,

all walks of life.

A year ago, after the Hon. Bird S. Coler,
Mr. McLaughlin's "fair-haired boy," had
rolled up the fine plurality of nearly 27,000
to his credit in Kings county, the auction
room was thronged all day with the Boss's lieutenants, congratulating him on the result and predicting in spite of his defeat in the State a great political future for his

result and predicting in spite of his dereat in the State a great political future for his protégé.

What a contrast in the scenes at the auction room these days! The visitors are few and far between and most of the time the aged political chieftain is left in almost complete solitude, court now being paid even by those whom he raised from obscurity to places of power and profit to the new political star in possession of the regular party headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson.

Persons who have had an opportunity to observe Mr. McLaughlin at close range believe that 9 Willoughby street would still be the Democratic council chamber if Mr. McLaughlin had not in the recent campaign reversed his lifelong habit of deciding on all important political matters only after consulting with his trusted lieutenants and others whose opinions on party polices he had reason to respect. It is now well known that he did not follow the advice of his old and trusted associates, but, on the contrary, even against their protest, decided, single handed if necessary, to oppose the city ticket to the bitter end, in mite of the consequences to the organito oppose the city ticket to the bitter end, in spite of the consequences to the organi-zation as a whole or the individual district

zation as a whole or the individual district leaders.

"Bearlike" is how one of Mr. McLaughlin's closest associates described his attitude toward Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany. But, erring politically though they knew him to be, they followed him, nevertheless, to the last ditch.

Three main causes have been assigned for Hugh McLaughlin's wonderful success as a political leader. By birth and training he belonged to the rank and file of the Democracy and always sympathized with

he belonged to the rank and file of the Democracy and always sympathized with them. He was a good listener, while him-self, until recently, a man of few words. But above all he was known to all men as a man of his word and a friend true as

But above all he was known to all men as a man of his word and a friend true as steel.

Among the prominent Republican warriors who have been pitted against him in the domain of Kings county politics since the organization of the party in 1856 have been these, some living and some dead: J. S. T. Stranahan, Samuel T. Maddox, Anthony F. Campbell, Erastus D. Webster, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. James Jourdan, William Richardson, Albert Daggett, Jacob Worth. Col. Michael J. Dady and Timothy L. Woodruff, the present head of the Republican forces. In spite of their political rivalries Mr. McLaughlin usually maintained pleasant personal relations with the successive Republican chiefs and frequently went out of his way to do them a favor when it would not conflict with his party obligations.

Mr. McLaughlin has been blessed with a screne home life and is never so happy as when surrounded by his fond wife, two daughters, his little grandson, Hugh McLaughlin Courtney, and his grand-daughter, Grace Carroll. No matter how political storms might beat around him, from first to last Mr. McLaughlin has never

allowed them to disturb the quiet and harmony of his own fireside. The death of his only son, Harvey, in his teens in 1878 was one of Mr. McLaughlin's great sorrows, from which it took him years to

1878 was one of Mr. McLaughlin's great sorrows, from which it took him years to recover.

Until a couple of years ago Mr. McLaughlin was noted probably above all things else for his reticence. He refused to talk for publication even under the most extreme provocation. With him "silence was golden." So pronounced was this trait that he was frequently styled the "Sphinx of Willoughby Street." His sudden change to a flow of words, even though his real meaning was disguised in proverbe and parables, made him an unfailing source of interest, and in recent political crises reporters swarmed around him dally and hourly.

Only in the last stormy campaign did Mr. McLaughlin resort to the "authorized interview" to express his opiniona. These in the campaign. The last, in which he made his appeal to native Irishmen and Irish-American voters to resist the threatened invasion of Tammany, caused a sensation. The fusion managers considered it of such weight that they had 50,000 copies of it struck off and distributed in certain pasts of the city a few hours after it was handed out at the auction room.

Mr. McLaughlin has always been fond of indulging in reminiscences of his early days, and comparing them with the present time.

"In those early days," he said recently,

"In those early days," he said recently, "boys went to work much earlier than they do at present. It was not at all uncommon for boys of ten or twelve to be at work turning wheels in the ropewalks, and by the time they were fifteen they were apprenticed to some trade. There's a big difference between the young fellows of those early times and those of the present day. Then they did not know when they were men. Now they're men almost before they're boys.

"As to whether or not this compulsory education, which forces poor parents to

As to whether or not this compulsory education, which forces poor parents to send their boys to school till they are 14 years old, no matter how much they need their services, is altogether a good thing. I am not prepared to say. But I have no doubt that the market is about as much overstocked with education as with ignorance. overstocked with education as with ignorance. It is not ignorance that causes all crime. There never yet was an ignorant man who could forge or write an anonymous letter, or a very ignorant man who could pick a lock or break a jail. In these days an ignorant man may be elected Governor or President, but he has to pass a civil service examination to get a place in the Street Cleaning Department. There seems to be some humbug in that."

Contrasting the difference in the pleasures and enjoyments between the present and

Contrasting the difference in the pleasures and enjoyments between the present and the old times, Mr. McLaughlin told about people going out to Flatbush as late as the '50s at the first gleam of dawn to listen to the morning concert of the English skylarks.

"Fancy," commented the sage of Willoughby street, "the people of to-day enjoying anything so simple as the singing of larks!"

Mr. McLaughlin has been a great admirer of manly sports all his life. No champion of the prize ring, native or foreign, ever visited Brooklyn, who did not receive a kindly welcome at the auction room; and the old man almost wept when he heard of the defeat of Jack Dempsey, Brooklyn's "Nonpareil," at the hands of Bob Fitzsimmons. In the old days when Brooklyn used to be the scene, almost weekly, of not only of the defeat of Jack Dempsey, Brooklyn's "Nonpareil," at the hands of Bob Fitzsimmons. In the old days when Brooklyn used to be the scene, almost weekly, of not only amateur but professional boxing entertainments, a front seat was usually reserved for Hugh McLaughlin on such occasions.

Mr. McLaughlin never owned any fast horses or kept a stable and seldom could be induced to visit a racetrack. He has been a devoted angler all his life, taking as much delight in fishing in the waters of Great Peconic Bay now that he is approaching the octogenarian period as he did in his boyhood while catching killies in Gowanus Creek. He dearly loves a baseball game, but his favorite pastime now as for years past is to sit for hours of an evening with the old firemen in their quarters in the basement of the Borough Hall and play domitos.

It is a peculiar fact in Mr. McLaughlin's career that all through his life he has remained close to the local environment of his early days. His present home in Remsen street is almost within a stone's throw of the spot on which he was born, and his only other two residences, the white house and the home in Willoughby street, near Pearl, were also convenient to his birthplace. One by one the political and other associates of the Boss," as the city steadily extended its limits, moved to the Park Slope, the Hill, or the Bedford district; but Hugh McLaughlin remained behind in the oldest quarter of the city, the most picturesque connecting link between the past and present days.

NEW THOUGHT CONVENTION IS TO GO INTO POLITICS.

Complaint That Laws All Over Favor Physicians and Discriminate Against Divine Healing - Believers in the New Thought Think Politics Can Alter That.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Oliver C. Sabin

"For example, there is the State of South in force, whereby every person is subject to a fine and, in some cases, imprisonment who fails to employ a physician when any

more apparent and outrageous is the fact that the same influence has had the Legislature repeal all exemption laws in favor

the purpose of preventing persons from being healed by divine methods shall be destroyed and stamped out. In other words, that all persons shall have the right to the exercise of their own personal liberty.

"In a republic where ballots count the only way that we can secure our rights under the law is to give all parties and all politicians and legislators to understand that we know our rights and propose to stand by them. None of us has the least desire to interfere with the rights of any other person; and we do not intend to other person; and we do not intend to allow any other person or persons to intended allow any other person or persons to intenfere with us. Many of us are old politicians and lawyers of ability and experience, men of character and standing, and we are determined to have our rights respected; and the only way to do this is to assert

that one purpose of the International New Thought Convention to be held in Chicago this week is to make plans for going into politics. He says:

"One important feature of the convention's work will be the formation of a political party, not partisan at all, but political to the extent that we propose to come together as a unit and stand together for self-protection and our constitutional rights.

"There is a disposition, I am sorry to say, existing among these so-called medical societies to prosecute and persecute every one who practises divine healing. This is in pursuance of a general scheme sought to be carried out in every State in the Union. all parties as we as individuals have here-tofore treated them."

> THE 100-MILE TRAIN. We're Likely to Be Travelling at That Rate Before Long.

From the Street Railway Journal We note with pleasure that our space de-vouring friends at Zossen have not yet satiated their hunger for pace and touched the record the other day for no less than 140 miles per hour. They seem to be overcoming air pressure rather comfortably up to the

that the same influence has had the Legislature repeal all exemption laws in favor of the doctor's bill. In South Dakota the doctors can sell the shirt off a man's back, the bedclothes that cover the children from the cold, the last pound of meat or flour in the house, the last stick of wood left to keep the family from freezing to death.

"I have read of a man who went from Illinois to South Dakota with his wife and two children, \$500 in money, a good team.

"He sent for a doctor, who went fourteen miles to see the patlent. The fee is \$1 per mile except the first, which with the prescription is \$2. After six weeks and number of the child ded. The doctor's bill was paid.

"Next year the other child sickened and died, and then the mother of the children was taken if in the foot outdone by a considerable margin, still means that the hundred-mile-an-hour train is much nearer to reality than it has right was sold, and the doctor got it.

"He got all the man's property, and the latter had to send to friends in Illinois to get enough money to take himself and his wife back to his old home. This, I presume, is an extreme case, but the law would permit it if the physician were hard hearted enough to allow it to be carried out.

"It is to fight such laws that we propose to combine and vote as a unit against any person or party favoring such iniqui-

enough to allow it to be carried out.

"It is to fight such laws that we propose to combine and vote as a unit against any person or party favoring such iniquitous legislation.

"We hold that any person has a right to employ a physician or not, as he chooses; that the physician has no more rights before the law than a laborer or a lawyer, or any other person who lives by his work; and that these medical societies which have combined all over the United States for Germany.

JUDGE LINDSEY STUDYING CHILD

LIFE HERE. His Work Under a Colorado Law That Permits Parents to Be Puntshed for the Misdeeds of Their Children-How

He Wins the Confidence of Boys. Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Col., the man who administers what is described as the most advanced juvenile court law in the world, is in New York studying the conditions of child-life and child-crime here. A night visit to the lower Fast Side completely upset his opinion that the youngsters of Denver have a hard row hoe. The Children's Court interested him greatly and he had a long talk on his

hobby with Justice Mayer. The Denver Juvenile Court law is peculiar in that it permits the Judge to summon parents and any other persons whom he thinks responsible for the misdeameanor of the child. Probation officers investigate each case and report to the Judge upon what appears to be the real cause.

The result has often been that, instead of punishing the child, fines have been imposed upon saloonkeepers who sold liquor to minors, druggists who sold them cigarettes, fathers who sent them to a saloon for beer and even mothers who permitted them to read objectionable literature. This last instance is one of the most curious in the history of Judge Lindsey's court.

A boy held up a woman in Denver, robbed her and got away. He was caught and identified by the victim. In court he refused to talk, but the probation officer found that he was an insatiate reader of sensational romances. Then

it was found that he was dressed like a typical highwayman on the night of the attack. That completed the chain. His mother said that she had permitted him to read the literature. Under the law

the Judge imposed upon her a fine. Then came in the fine point of Judge Lindsey's procedure. The payment of the flue was suspended, both mother and son being released on parole.

The son was taken into the Judge's confidence and told that if he went to school and brought the Court good reports, and behaved himself for six months, the fine would not be collected. That put the boy on his honor. His school reports were good and, though the six months were passed long ago, he has kept straight.

The story of this boy is only one of many which Judge Lindsey delights in telling. Reports of the police of Denver indicate that child lawlessness has decreased 90 per cent, since the law was put into effect. Part of this is due to the large number of boys who are turned over to the Juvenile Court without record of an arrest, but the

to the provision that the responsibility may be fixed upon an older person. "Delinquency begins in neglect at home." said Judge Lindsey. "For that reason you and a weak mother.
must treat each case individually, send "I talked a long while

Judge holds that the greater part is due

lies. To be the cause, as determined by the Court, of juvenile delinquency is a mum fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a

"You would find it a very interesting sight to come into my court on parents' day and see two score or more parents, saloonkeepers and druggists reporting to me. Their fines have been remitted on probation. They are visited by the probation officer just like children, and their reports must be good to save them from

punishment. "The boys who are out on probation gather every other Saturday morning at my chambers. It is a regular club. Good reading matter is distributed free on the agreement that no trashy novels will be read by a boy who accepts these. There are 200 boys in the club, all probationers.

"Recently in a certain neighborhood in Denver, where I spent a large part of my boyhood, I talked to a large assemblage of boys, ranging in age from 9 to 14. I joked with them and used enough of their own slang to let them know I did not feel above them. I told them enough of my own history and of that of some boys I know to make them certain I was a sympathize

"They knew that I had come to their world, as it were, and did not expect them to either understand or come to mine Just as soon as I felt certain that these little fellows knew that I had not forgotten when I was a boy myself I suddenly asked

" 'Say, kids, now how many of you fel lows ever swiped things? Every fellow

who has hold up his hand.' "As quick as a wink every hand was in the air. Now, those boys knew that I was Judge of the Juvenile Court and that I could punish every one of them, as other boys in times past had been sent to jail for swiping things. But they were not afraid, because they knew they were under-

"If a policeman had asked that question would not every boy have lied? If I had asked: 'How many thieves are there among you?' not one would have held up his hand They were neither liars nor thieves.

"You must judge a child by his own laws and from his own standpoint. It is as foolish to apply the same standards and laws to childhood as to manhood as to give a child the same dose of medicine as a man, even though he has the same disease. "I have my hold over the boys by stand

ing by them and never making them do things which will make them outlaws among their fellows. Many a little fellow thinks my reputation depends upon him. "A while ago the police asked me to commit to the reform school a boy who had a long police blotter record for crime. and had always run away from his parole.

long talk. "He acknowledged that he was going away again. He had a brute of a father

I took him to dinner with me and had a

"I talked a long while with him and told against the last or any other ditch."

DENVER BOYS' BEST FRIEND, the probation officer into each home and him how the police would laugh at me find out just where the real, basic trouble because I was easy on the kids and gave them opportunities to run away, instead of sending them to the reform school. I misdemeanor and is punishable by a maxi- made him feel that he was personally responsible for my reputation with the

and thought.

"When I left him, it was Saturday night, I told him that I was sorry that he was going, but that if he did go, to keep away from stealing and have as good a time a he could. Monday morning he was wait ing at the court for me and told me that if I would get him one more job he would

stick to it-and he has." Judge Lindsey has a great reputatio among the boys of Denver. They have come to consider him their best friend.

His best workers among the younger boys are the boys he pulled out of scrapes when the court was first established. He has been know to spend half the night in iail talking and arguing and joking with a boy. The boys know that once he takes

hold of them he never gives up. The Judge is a man of small stature and considerable vivacity. The Juvenile Court, it is easily seen, absorbs every instant of his attention and all his energy

While in New York he has perseveringly burrowed in the East Side tenements and watched the procession of lads passing through the Children's Court.

SUBWAY MUSINGS. "Crossing the Subway," the new parlor game, has many amusing features, which game, has many amusing features, which will be sure to give it a wide vogue at evening parties this winter.

All the furniture in the house should be moved into the parlor, or some room with a door at each end, and arranged in studied disorder. Wires should be strung from the walls at about the height of an average person's eyes and knees. Some stout elderly lady, to be known as the "pedestrian," should be blindfolded and started through one of the doors.

one of the doors.

The object of the game, of course, is to reach the other door. During her progress, blank cartridges may be fired, but this is not absolutely necessary. If the "pedes-trian" can be persuaded to remove her shoes before starting, a most ludicrous effect can be obtained by strewing the floor with

broken glass and carpet tacks. "New York a superficial city? Tut tut!" said a man who was standing on the brink of upper Brondway. "There's more beneath the surface than most people give us credit for. Goodness knows when they'll ever finish getting it up." "Papa," asked the small boy, A. D. 2004, who was Pandora Parsons?"

To prevent confusion and possible accidents to drivers and pedestrians it should be stated that, so far as is known, there is no plan on foot to save oil by hanging lanterns where the streets are safe instead of where they are still torn up by the sub-

"Down with the subway!" is the city's new battle cry. "We want a subway, but we want it sub. No indecent exposure of Broadway. We'll fight to the last ditch

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14 - The lynching at Pass Christian, Miss., of the negro, Sam Adams, for an assault on Mrs. Peter Laboulsse, was accompanied by some features new in mob outbreaks of the kind The novel features have received great popular approval in Mississippi and the affair has been pronounced the ideal of what a lynching should be, if lynch law is to be resorted to as a means of punish-

ing assaults on women.

The Coroner's jury in the case declared

in most parts of the South.

preventive of other similar crimes. Pass Christian is probably the most conservative town in Mississippi, and unquestionably has the largest number of Northern residents. Its negro population which is small, and composed mainly of colored domestics in the employ of the whites, has always enjoyed a reputation for good behavior. There has been no ill feeling between the races and no lynchings

secretly.

nified. It voted down a proposition to appoint a vigilance committee that should get rid of all the objectionable negroes in town, fearing that this would inject a racial question into the matter; and finally it appointed a committee of ten, composed of seven whites and three negroes-the latter being chosen at their own request, to prove that the negroes as well as the whites

guilty-to see to the execution.

Of the negroes who took part in the lynching, one was from the North, S. W. Samuels, a graduate of Parsons Business College, Chicago. Among the speakers who advocated the lynching was Charles

acted simply as the agent of the mass

of the lynching. The body was cut down the next morning and given to Adams's family. It is asserted that it was a model lynching, in that region prevented, but it has

The lynchers are all well known, but no

That fishing is an uncertain business

They sought catfish, of which they had found plenty on their last previous visit, and they were not looking for yellow perch. But this time they found only four catfish, and they did find no end of yellow perch, of which they took some 200, in-

shape now than ever, continues to eat from a bushel to a bushel and a half of eel grass daily. It would eat two bushels if permitted. Already, since the sea cow's arrival here from Florida on Sept. 3, the eel grass has been mowed from a space of two and a half acres to supply its increasing demands.

of this city, founder and Bishop of the Evangelical Christian Science Church, says

to be carried out in every State in the Union. Dakota. The physicians of that State have secured the passage of a law, which is now

member of the family is sick. "What makes the iniquity of the law the